NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

In recently taking occasion to present our views on this topic we did not presume that our ideas re-specting what seems to us the true foundation of an author's right in his productions would be acceptable or convincing to every mind. On a subject concerning which no two who have discussed it seem to be agreed on all points, we did not hope to conciliate every difference of opinion or to escape the criticism of those who have already wedded themselves to a theory of their own. But it was our aim to place the just rights of authors on a basis which, if less imposing than that claimed by some, was nevertheless more solid and irrefragable; and if in settling this basis we were led to found it on the sacred rights of labor rather than of property we wish it to be distinctly observed and carefull remembered that our argument will still be only the more valid in behalf of the author's right to remuneration the world over, if it should be made to appear that in disputing his proprietary rights we had done him a partial injustice. No one can deny that the author is a laborer in the public service, and that as such laborer he is, by every consideration of honor, and honesty, and gratitude, entitled to his just and adequate remuneration. If now it can be shown that the author, by virtue of his productions, becomes not only a laborer for the public good, but also a perpetual property-holder in the fruits of his toil, we should only have to admit that fresh strength and superadded force had been brought to fortify our conclusions; while if those who support the author's claim to be protected in his rights, and yet refuse to found it on any other ground than the sacred idea of property, shall prove unable to maintain their position. it would seem to leave the author at the mercy of his plunderers through the injudicious conduct of his defenders themselves.

Having in a previous article, as we think, satisfactorily shown that the author as a laborer for the public benefit is entitled to a full and fair remuneration from every public that so far recognises the value of his services as to avail itself of them, we might be content to dismiss the further consideration of the subject until our argument in this behalf had been controverted or impugned by some who have ventured to contest the right of the European author to any recompense at all from the American community. We have no disposition to split hairs or dispute subsidiary points with the friends of an International Copyright when there is to be found so large a number who array themselves against the principle itself of what seems to us so evident an act of justice and moral right. Yet if the professed friends of such a healing measure shall seem by their arguments in its favor to be framing "weak inventions" for its enemies, we shall not, it is hoped, be deemed untrue to the author's cause if we seek to point out the error into which the advocates of "literary property" have sometimes fallen through an excess of zeal, which, however, we are more disposed to admire than to rebuke. With these introductory observations we submit the following communication, which has been addressed to us in animadversion of certain opinions recently expressed by us on this subject : Gentlemen Editors of the Intelligencer :

With reference to your remarks upon international copyright, given in your weekly issue of March 25th, I for one of your readers, agree with you that you have not over-estimated the importance of the subject of those remarks in devoting so much of your space to its consideration. At the same time I am forced by my convictions to take a stand with the some who may differ from you in the view which you have taken of "literary property." Will you allow me room in your columns for a few direct questions upon the point of difference? And will you further favor

me with direct answers to such questions?
You say: "The author, according to our idea, is not by virtue of his works a property-holder in the same sense as is the proprietor of a farm. No man may arrogate to himself the exclusive faculty of thinking, and no man may legitimately say, 'Here are certain thoughts of mine in which I have an exclusive and perpetual right; for, we reply to him, thought is free to all, free in its very nature and essence, free to be exercised, free to follow its own sweet will. Neither may a man lawfully assert ar exclusive and perpetual proprietorship in certain thoughts, for the following reasons: He is not, in the first place, the sole proprietor of the words he uses; for these he is vastly indebted to his predecessors. Thought being free and the instrument of its use being the common and in alienable possession of all, no man has the right to lay s perpetual embargo en any collection either of words or ideas." Well, is thought any more free or is language ere and the rains and the dews which distil from it? Still, does not the farmer own the ingredients of that atmosphere and of those rains and dews which he has drawn and incorporated by his labor into the tions of his farm? If so, then why is not the literary producer equally the owner of such ingredients of lan-guage and of thought (which thought, though free, is, take drawn and incorporated by his labor into his books?

Although literary matter may not be "real estate," it

nevertheless has a certain tangibility about it which renders it capable of being used; this yourselves would claim of course. You say that the provider of such matter has the right to the exclusive use of it for a term of years and that at the expiration of that term its use bel the world. Well, suppose you have written and printed a teork. Instead of distributing copies of this work among the public, you retain it in your private possession dur ing the time allotted you to use it exclusively. Will you be bound at the end of the allotted time to give the pub lic's publishers access to the work, so that they may copy and circulate it? If not, then have the public one whi mere right to reprint and distribute the same work if found upon your bookseller's counter or in the dwelling of your neighbor?

In the March number of Putnam's Magazine there is "Letter to the Editor," written by myself, in which I think I have presented "literary property" in its true light. I invite you, gentlemen editors, to copy that letter Respectfully, G. W. EVELETH. into your paper.
APRIL 12, 1854.

We could wish that our critic, in doing us the honor to quote a portion of our remarks in the article above alpassage from which he has made his selection. Without, we are sure, any intention on his part to garble the para graph in question, we must be permitted to suggest that his fragmentary excerpts from a connected series of sentences do not represent the full force, if there be any, of our argumentation, which, to be fairly rebutted and confuted, should be met in its entirety. In the earlier portion of the article upon which our critic animadverts we tuents of property in general, and next proceeded to inquire whether an author's works fulfilled the logical con ditions which lie at the basis of property, when consider ed either in respect to its nature or origin, and as the result of such inquiry we came to the conclusion that the author by virtue of his productions was not a proprietor in the same sense as is the owner of a house or a farm. If our reasoning on this point was unsound, we would have esteemed it a favor in our friendly critic to point received such equivalent for his book, our correspondent will not maintain that the author could repent of his barout its flaws and defects; for herein lay the whole gist of our argument. But, though our querist has shifted the stress of the debate to one of its outposts rather than wage it in its stronghold, we shall not refuse to meet the

our replies shall be as "direct" as his queries. Archbishop Whately, in his excellent treatise on logic, has some pertinent observations on the "fallacy of interregations." It is comparatively easy, as he observes seemingly to abate the edge of an argument by equivocations in the form of questions. We are tempted to think that our querist has afforded us an instance of the archbishop's designation. It seems to us that his first question is wholly irrelevant to the case in hand, having no laborer in the public service, cannot confer the same perreal bearing on the subject, and involving besides a petireal bearing on the subject, and involving besides a petitio principii of the most evident character. It is irrelevant because the author stands in a different relation to thought and language from that of the farmer to the at-mosphere, with the rains and dews that distill from it. thought and language from that of the farmer to me atmosphere, with the rains and dews that distill from it.

The genesis and applications of thought and language are a satisfactory income, he may, according to this theory, either suppress his work or sell out his interest in it to some man or set of men who would gladly be instrumentation. Then, as has been well said, Passo different from those of "the admosphere and dews" that we wonder our critic failed to discover tal in its destruction. Then, as has been well said, Pasthe fallacy in his questionable argument from analogy, cal, or his heirs, or his assigns might, if so disposed, have sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public that the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits, and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall the public tall the common sold the Provincial Letters to the Jesuits and the public tall th inheritance of man." Suppose the air we breathe had would have had no right to complain of any injustice!

the entire race, each living and breathing man, in the past generations, having contributed hisquota to the stock which now envelopes the globe. Suppose a certain class of persons in every community should spicially devote themselves to the increase and purification of this atmo sphere thus formed. Would they have the right, because of any addition to or improvement in this common pos session, to withdraw a large valume from the cammo circulation? Would they be entitled to become property-

holders in this atmosphere so that no man could me preathe what had once passed through their refining processes without paying a tax for the privilege? "The rest of mankind" would say to such an assumption : "We ecognise, ye purifiers of our atmosphere, your right to he remunerated for all the labor and skill you have expended in the amelioration of the medium in which we live and move, but, since this medium has been formed by the joint contribution of all who have gone before you, we demand that you shall withdraw nothing from the free circulation which existed before your labors. If you add new elements and ingredients to our present stores you are entitled to our gratitude and remuneration in proportion to the value of your services rendered; but since you would have had no atmosphere on which to exercise your skill unless mankind had generously bequeathed to the race its present supply, we respectfully ask you to imitate the generosity of your predecessors by whom you have so greatly profited. Do not be the first to advance a claim which you could never have made had all men been like yourselves." Now, if our "atmosphere, with its rains and dews," were so formed, it would serve to illustrate the production of language, which is the joint contribution of the men who have preceded us. In the language of a people we have a common inheritance, which has been slowly accumulating, it may be, for centuries, and this accumulation has resulted from each man's availing himself of his predecessor's stores, insomuch that should any one now undertake to lay a perpetual embargo on any collocation of words or contribution of new ideas we reply to him : "Nay; for oh, man! what would you have een had all men acted on your principle? You have profited too much by the labors of others to claim an exclusive and perpetual right in your words and ideas. You owe something to the age and intellectual status which have nurtured and supported you, and what you owe in return for this nurture and support is to contribute your mite to the great treasury of thought from which you have so largely drawn, for it is by the contribution of these mites that the treasury itself has been amassed. But, since your labors have added to the knowledge, improvement, and delight of society, society owes you an

dequate reward for all of service you have rendered it." Our correspondent's query on this head involves a begging of the question for this reason: we had argued in the article to which he alludes that an author could not be said to acquire the same right in his labors as the farmer in his farm; and yet our correspondent's question seeks to refute by ignoring the distinction we had made. He overlooks a very important consideration. The farmer owns "the ingredients of the atmosphere and of its ains and dews which he has incorporated, by his labor, into the productions of a farm," only on condition that he owns the farm itself. If he is only a laborer on a farm which belongs to the public at large, it is for the public and the laborer to agree between themselves upon the disposition that shall be made of the fruits of his labor. Now, just such a laborer is the author. The soil in which he incorporates and mixes his toil is not his own. and, from the necessity of things, can never become his exclusive possession. The language which he uses be-longs to the public, and if he chooses to werk on public property he must not claim exactly the same right in his abors as if he was the sole owner of the base in which he mixes those labors. We have on a former occasion compared language to the ocean, which is common to all. The comparison does not fully illustrate the force of our idea, because the ocean, unlike language, is not the joint product of men as well as their common inheritance. hall Lieut. Maury claim the exclusive and perpetual right of navigating the better routes which he has dispovered by exercising his intelligence on maritime affairs? Does he own the paths of the sea which he has marked out? Nobody claims it. And why not? Simply because he has spent his labor not on his own, but on public property. The right of way across landed property beproperty. The right of way across landed property be-longing to any man or set of men may become exclu-sive and perpetual by original occupation, by pre-scription, or by purchase; but that which demands for its due enjoyment the condition of being inappropriable can never legitimately become private property. And this is eminently the case with thought and language. They who work with them are laborers for the publ or the worth of their works can only be realized by their urrender to the public; but for this surrender they are people who commit such iniquity to the woe denounced by the Hebrew prophet against "him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness and his chambers by wrong; that ageth his neighbor's service without wages and giveth

The other interrogatories of our correspondent admiof an easy answer. "Suppose," he says, "you have written and printed a work. Instead of distributing copies of this work among the public, you retain it in your private possession during the time allotted you [by public enactment] to use it exclusively. Will you be bound at the end of the allotted time to give the public's publishers access to the work, so that they may copy and cir-culate it? If not, then have the public one whit more right to reprint and distribute the same work if found upon your bookseller's counter or in the dwelling of your

teighbor?"
Now, let it be observed that when the public guaranties to an author the exclusive copyright of his work for only an "allotted period," it does not compel any man to be-come an author. If the literary laborer is not satisfied with the stipend which the public permits him to reap by his toil, he has the laborer's right to strike for higher wages, or to withdraw entirely from the public service If he has "written and printed" a work which he withholds from the public because he thinks it worth more than the public is willing to give him for it, it becomes purely a question of morals with him whether he shall surrender it to the ungrateful public or not. It is exactly s though the discoverer of anasthesia, whom the Senate proposes to reward, should have balanced in his mind the noral obligation to publish his discovery against the probable ingratitude with which the public would avail itself luded to, had been good enough to give in its integrity the of his services. The principle which solves this question is clearly this: In proportion to the worth of a man's literary services is his obligation to surrender them to the public; and it is the co-ordinate obligation of the public to provide that for such surrender he shall be so emunerated as not only to recompense him for his labors, but also to act as an encouragement to future la orers in the same field of public service. But, it is inquired, suppose an author agrees to give his work to the public, why should he be limited to a term of years n the enjoyment of his right of copy in that work? undertook to ascertain and define the origin and consti- Have the public a right to reprint and distribute his work after the allotted period of his exclusive possession in its

copyright? Since an author's literary works are supposed to be prosecuted for the good of the public as well as his own personal improvement and emolument, our correspondent with all his devotion to the writer's perpetual property is his books, will admit that, if so disposed, their "owner" might alienate them to the State for a satisfactory con-sideration, if the State should choose to become their purchaser for the public benefit. And, after he had thus gain and estop the circulation of his volume. Now, the issues which he has propounded by his interrogatories, and property in such productions. The law of copyright, whether for a term of years or in perpetuity, is the legis-lative expedient employed by the State in order to define and protect the rights of authors, just as our patent laws are enacted for the encouragement of mechanical ingenuity, by the exclusive privileges which they confer on inventors. That this exclusive privilege should not be perpetual follows as a necessary consequence from the nature of the right to which it relates, which, being, as we have shown, not a perfect one, like that of property in a farm and house, but the limited though equally sacred one of a nature of an author's rights refute the theory of his exclusive and perpetual ownership, but the effects to which such a principle conducts prove the theory itself to be unsound.

been slowly formed by the exhalations from the lungs of | Then the discoverer of logarithms, after announcing his discovery to the world, and receiving from it the adequate reward to which he was entitled, might have quenched the light he had created, though in the hand of some other mathematician it had already conducted to still other dis-coveries! If this be not a reductio ad absurdum we are at a loss to know what is. To parry the force of such inevitable absurdities the advocates of the perpetuity the-ory have invented a fiction like this: they tell us that the limitation of an author's right is the result of a compromise between authors and the public, by the terms of which the former waive a portion of their rights, at the instance of the latter, in order to guard against the dan-ger of a jerpetual embargo on knowledge or of its wanton destruction. Such is the argument of an able jurist, G.

destruction. Such is the argument of an able jurist, G.
T. Curris, Esq., in his treatise on Copyright Law.
It is not until we discard this figment of "literary property" and learn to contemplate the author in his real character that we can discern his rights in their true light. It is only in viewing him as the noblest and most seful of aborers that we can see how to be just to so ciety whie generous to him. So far from recognising a sole and perpetual propriety in literary works, society merely eigages to pay their producer what is deemed an adequate recompense for the service rendered; and, in order that this recompense may be apportioned to the worth of he service, the author is allowed to gather it by retainings monopoly of his copyright for an allotted period, it bing expressly stipulated on the part of the pub-lic that ater the expiration of this period his work, with all its additions to the sum total of knowledge, shall re-vert to the public, which has been temporarily taxed in thor] agrees to render for a consideration a certain service to the former, [the public.] Whoever works under such a contract may fairly complain if his employer would seek to "grind the face of the poor" by denying him adequate and liberal compensation; but it is no lawful remedy for such oppression to deny the right of the em-ployer to pessess the fruits for which he has paid, howlequately. If he pays low wages he must be satisfied with poor workmen and scanty crops. Supply and demand control the literary market as truly as they regulate the price of cotton at Mobile or of pork at Cincinnati. The author, so long as he "retains in his pri-vate possession" the book which he has "written and printed," enjoys the exclusive right to its possession; but so soon as he gives it to the public and derives from its circulation the revenue secured to him by copyright law, he is to be considered as acquiescing in the contract made with him by the public, according to which it is agreed that the author shall be secured in the enjoyment of certain rights for an allotted period on condition of afterwards surrendering his work to the unrestricted use of the public, which he has temporarily, though most justly, taxed. And it is in this view of the matter that we see most

clearly the justice and propriety of an intérnational copy-right. No public have any right to avail themselves of an author's labors until a bargain has been made between the two contracting parties; the public being the party of the first part and the author of the second. Our correspondent greatly misrepresents, unintentionally we doubt not, the tenor of our recent argumentation on this head. We have never said that after the expiration of clusive copyright of his work, the use of it "belongs to This was exactly what we denied : and it was our object to show that such a sentiment was both dishonest and dishonorable. What we said before and what we say now is this: No community or nation can honestly withhold from any author, whether native or alien the recompense due to the services which he renders if they so far recognise the value and utility of those services as to avail themselves of them. The American public have no right to claim the residuary enjoyment of the works of British, French, or German authors, except by virtue of a mutual agreement between the several parties; but the American public has the right to signify to foreign authors the terms on which it will treat with them. Th English author must not claim to be more highly favored by our copyright law than is the native citizen. If he refuses to accede to these terms it should be optional with him to withhold his work from us, and we in that case have no right to appropriate it; for, as we have shown, the right to appropriate a book to the public use can only inhere in the public as the residuary legatee of an author whom it has already recompensed to this very end; or, to speak more accurately, no public has any right to the unrestricted use of an author's works, whe her the author be native or foreigner, except as the result of a bargain to this effect between the two parties A national copyright act stipulates the terms of this conract between the public and native authors; an international copyright act stipulates the terms of the contract between two publics respectively and the authors alien to each. If there be any justice in the enactment of the one there is the same reason for the enactment of the other. The laborer is worthy of his hire wherever there are those who enter into the fruit of his labors. So-

to the public use.

Our correspondent will, we hope, excuse us from copying in our journal the "Letter to the Editor" contained n the March number of Putnam's Magazine. That excellent periodical is too accessible to our readers to need any thing further than a reference to the letter in quesentitled to an ample recompense. To take the fruit of tion in order to bring it before all who would desire to their labors without such recompense is to make galleyattentively some observations of Kant, if he is not already familiar with them, on the "right of book-printing," as found in his treatise on Morals, in which our correspondent's theory of literary property is sustained by a show of logic which no other writer, so far as we are aware, has ever proximately equalled. If, then, he would learn wherein we think this theory untenable we would invite him to the careful perusal of a critique on this very rgument of Kant, read not many years ago before the French Academy by Renouard, the distinguished statis-tician and author of valuable works on Patents and Copyarguments which seem to us unanswerable, however poor-

y we may have been able to reproduce any of them. MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned sine die o Saturday, after a session of four months, during which a great deal of business was done. We copy from the Boston Journal the following enumeration of some of the acts passed during the session :

mode of electing members of Congress, making a plurality elect on the first trial instead of the second, as heretofore; stablishing the city of Fall River; providing for the annexation of Charlestown to Boston, subject to the ratifica-tion of the people of the two cities. Nineteen new banks of deposite and discount have been incorporated during the session, and fifteen savings banks. Resolves have been passed protesting against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and in favor of the cheap postage; and resolves have been initiated providing for the amendment of the constitution by districting the State for the choice of Senators and Representatives; prohibiting the appropriation of any portion of the school fund for the support of sectarian chools; making plurality elect in all cases; changing the day of election so as to make it conform to the day of Pre-sidential election; making the councillors elective in single districts, and making the Attorney General, Secretary, and Treasurer elective by the people. These resolves must be passed by the next Legislature, and then be accepted by the people before the amendments can be incorporated into the Constitution. All attempts to aiter or amend the liquor law of 1852 have failed.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Texas we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d ultimo. The Eco del Comercio of the 19th ultimo contains an official despatch to the Governor of Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, in which it is stated that, on the 13th ultimo, an action was fought between the two forces untate, instead of thus becoming the purchaser of books in the Coquilla mountains, which, after a desperate reistance, resulted in the complete overthrow of Alvarez. who it was said retired towards Acapulco with the intention of dispersing his forces and making his escape. Great rejoicings, firing of cannon, and ringing of bells are an-nounced in all the cities and towns in honor of these events, ecompanied by fulsome adulations of Santa Anna.

A subsequent despatch from Santa Anna himself to the Minister of War, dated Coquillo, April 14, announces that this was a complete victory. It says that the revolution-ists were in possession of a strong position, defended, in addition to its natural strength, by cannon, notwithstanding which it was carried at the point of the bayonet. This umbered about one thousand, so says the despatch, but

We are informed by the agent of the Steamship GLAS ow that the accident to that vessel in the Ciyde, by striking a sunken rock, is of such a nature as will detain her for repairs several weeks. The directors have there fore resolved to abandon the voyage, and the will not leave Glasgow till her next date of sailing, viz. 1st of June.

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

THE VETO

The PRESIDENT'S Veto of the Bill granting donations of land to the several States for the relief of indigent insane persons-which has, very much to the public surprise, been predicted by rumor during the past week-has become certainty. The PRESIDENT yesterday returned the bill to the Senate with his objections. To enable ourselves to give the Message at large we omit a number of ar- necessity. ticles prepared for this day's paper.

equainted with our sentiments in regard to this bill to need any expression of our deep regret that order to the public, which has been temporarily taxed in order to recompense him. Copyright law, instead of belief a legal fiction to annul the proprietary rights of authors, is it the nature of a contract between a capitalist and a laborer, by the terms of which the latter [the anment that when this most beneficent measure of all-not local or partial, but general in its application-giving to the States for a sacred purpose to only a portion of that which is their own-a measure which had received the sanction of one branch or the other of successive Congresses, and now the concurrent sanction of both-we confess that we were not prepared to see it receive its quietus from the application of the Tribunitian power of the veto. We sincerely regret to have to differ with the President on this very grave act of his; but we confess that his constitutional objections to this measure were the more unexpected to us because we had seen some gentlemen in the Senate, not only of his own party, but of the strict construction school, defend the bill against the argument of unconstitutionality. Amongst them we remember Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, whose remarks, brief and to the point, we would here subjoin if our space permitted. However-

"There is in things evil some soul of good, Would men observingly distill it out

And we draw from this lesson of the bard th consolation that the considerations which have, so much to our regret, led the PRESIDENT to negative this beneficent provision for the insane, will ensure his rejection of any of the wild schemes, should they come before him in the shape of bills, to give away the public domain to all who may choose to ask it.

The following is the vote in the Sennate, March Sth, on the passage of the bill granting land to the everal States for the benefit of the Indigent Insane : YEAS-Messrs. Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner Thompson of Kentucky, Wade, and Walker—25. NATS .- Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit Absent, 28-two vacancies

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE. The New York Express, speaking on this sub-

"We commend to such Southern gentlemen as are enamored of this scheme to ponder such declarations as these from the "New York Times," a sort of Freesoil journal, that, though in favor of ciety must purchase the right to the free enjoyment of a sort of Freesoil journal, that, though in favor of man's labors before it proceeds to appropriate their fruits Mr. SLIDELL's proposition to repeal the neutrality laws, declares, nevertheless-

"Upon one thing Mr. SLIDELL may confidently count. whether we acquire it as a Territory by purchase or warit will never be admitted into the Union as a slave State without such a struggle as this country has never yet seen on Brown, of Mississippi, made a very strong argument in anread before, we have carefully reperused, we hope he will shall succeed in forcing this country into a war to preallow us to reciprocate his favor by inviting him to read vent the ultimate abolition of slavery in Cuba, the dissoluvent the ultimate abolition of slavery in Cuba, the dissolution of the Union will be a much more likely event than its

RHODE ISLAND .- The General Assembly Rhode Island convened at Newport on the 2d instant, and HENRY V. CRANSTON was elected Speaker of the House. WM. W. HOPPIN was inaugurated as Governor with the usual ceremonies. The two Houses afterwards met in grand commitright. In that paper he will find what we consider the tee, and elected the following officers in default of an true theory of literary rights established by an array of election by the people: John J. Reynolds, Lieut. Governor; WM. R. WATSON, Secretary of State; R. VERNON, General Treasurer.

> CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut was organized at New Haven on Wednesday. In the Senate JOHN BOYD was chosen President pro tem., and in the House LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER was DUTTON, Governor; ALEXANDER C. HOLLY, Lieu- fun.—Cincinnati Gazette. tenant Governor: OLIVER H. PERRY, Secretary of State: DANIEL W. CARY, Treasurer: JOHN DUN-HAM, Comptroller. The inauguration of the officers took place on the same day they were

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned sine die on Tuesday morning.

Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, late U. S. Minister o Buenos Ayres, sailed from Rio on the 19th of March for Baltimore.

UNFAIR.-Some of the waggish papers are running their rigs on our neighbor the Union in attributing to it the subjoined paragraph, when it is well known to be from Mrs. Partington's late work, entitled "The Carpet-bag:"

"An atmosphere of integrity surrounds each Department, which repels the advances of speculators, whether they come in single spies or in greedy Galphins. A remark made by one of the numerous claimants upon the treasury, as we heard it repeated the other day, tells the whole story: 'How different things are now from what they were under Mr. Fillmore, who was such a genteel der the command respectively of Alvarez and Santa Anna President, and had such a polite Cabinet. Now the officers of the Departments are just as curious and distrustful as they used to be under Mr. Polk.

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION -A correspondent of the Washington "Union," writing from Cuba under date of last month, says that the Cubanos are tired of their yoke and are ripe for a revolution to throw it off. We do not believe a word of their readiness to revolutionize the Island. Remember Lopez! They were ripe then if any confidence could be reposed in their words, but when the time came to fight they showwas all accomplished without any spilling of blood. Alvarez endeavored to come to the assistance of his forces, which rades to die under the garotte and the prisons of old Spain. These Cubanos do not deserve to be free; did not arrive in time; and, it is asserted, retired to Aca- they are too lilly-livered, and wo be to those poor pulco and disbanded his forces. There was some loss, it was said, on the part of the revolutionists. Santa Anna announces to his Cabinet that the war may be considered ary plots, by promises of co-operation from them. Better would it be for them had they never been born. [Milledgeville (Geo.) Union.

> Gov. STEVENS, in his Message to the Legislature of Washington Territory on the 28th of February, states considerably increased.

ON MATTERS AND THINGS.

From Sources Friendly to the Administration. CUBA.-We cannot understand what Congress would be at in respect to Cuba. It has just been announced that the Black Warrior affair has been satisfactorily adjusted at Madrid. What else there is to quarrel about we do not know, unless it be that an Havana paper made a remark the other day disrespectful to our President .- Jour. Com.

Excerpts from the Correspondence of the same paper. "The proposition of Senator SLIDELL to repeal the neutrality laws in regard to Spain came upon us very unexpectedly. Judge BUTLER has lately declared in the Senate his own views in regard to our relations with Cuba and the rest of 'our Southern islands,' as he called themours, he said, by contiguity and commercial and political

" Granting all the facts to be as asserted, the question The regular readers of this journal are too well arises whether the United States shall declare war and take the island, or merely encourage the fillibusters to take it. The former would be the more honorable mode. but Mr. Slidell's resolution looks to the latter While the Chief Magistrate should have felt himself under Congress is in session it is for them to take hostile meathe necessity of giving to it his official interdict. sures against Spain, if they wish to do it. But Mr. Sli-Nor is our surprise less than our regret. The pub- dell's resolution looks to, the fact that Congress will refuse to act directly, and it proposes to enable the President to act upon his discretion after the adjournment of Congress. It is to be presumed that it has been, in some way, ascertained that the President will stand ready to use any power that may be committed to him, and indeed he says he will in his Black Warrier message. which their individual resources are inadequate Thus we are to have a war discussion ere long in the Senate, and perhaps the actual initiation of a war measure.

"The suspension of neutrality laws, reprisals, block ade, are but preliminaries to active and open war, and to that point the President and Mr. Slidell undoubtedly look. As soon as the Southern mind shall be prepared for hostile measures we shall have them, and the tendency towards that result has long been manifest. The conservative South has been very backward in coming into the measure, now looked to, of the forcible acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Calhoun was utterly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba and her annexation to the Union, even at a time when it was thought that the scheme could be accomplished without force.

"The acquisition of Cuba, forcibly or otherwise, will be the cardinal principle of the next Presidential contest. unless indeed Cuba happen to fall to us before that time, to wit, three years hence. It will require three years to finish our six steam-frigates, and it seems to be admitted that these may be requisite to carry out the policy in view. A simple repeal of the neutrality laws in regard to Cuba would not give the Creoles all the means which they will require for asserting their independence, in on position to the allied Powers of Spain, France, and England. We are not even certain that with the six steamers we could settle the question at once. I know, however, that a very gallant and experienced officer of our navy expresses the opinion that we could conquer Cuba with a force of fifteen thousand men. Probably we could do so. with the aid of a naval force competent to meet the combined fleets, with whose resistance Mr. Slidell threatens us. The Administration is ready for any measure for the acquisition of Cuba. The President says so in so many words in his Black Warrior message. The Union says for him to-day that the 'Administration of President Pierce will stand by their pledges made to the world, let the consequences be what they may.' It is only for Congress to act and adopt some initiatory measures of hostility. Congress will act when the South, as a unit, shall come to the support of the measure. This is now very nearly the case. The President seems to have been re luctant to take the responsibility of proposing a definite measure of hostility, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs would not take any action on his message, for the

reason that the President proposed nothing.' "The Senate, pursuing the lead of Mr. Slidell, whose course is highly commended by the Government organ, may supply the default of the President."

"President PIERCE's first veto message came in to-day The bill granting ten millions of acres of land to the se veral States for the benefit of the indigent insane was returned to the Senate with the President's objections."

"I find in these objections vetoes upon the Bennett land distribution bill and the homestead bill. The latter bill is distinctly advocated on the ground of charity-of whether Cuba shall or shall not become independent giving land to the lazy landless. The President, if I comprehend him, will not assent to grant lands for poorhouses, whether in the old or the new States. Gov. mocratic authority in answer to them."

> " The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which Mr. Sli dell's resolutions for legalizing fillibusterism are referred, consists of Messrs. Mason, Cass, Douglas, Everett, Slidell,

> PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. -The General As its next annual meeting in Buffalo, on Thursday, the 18th of May instant. The New School General Assembly meets at Philadelphia on the same day.

A meeting was held a few days ago in Versailles, Indiana, to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Attorney General; SAM'L to nominate a candidate for Congress. The district is now represented by Gen. LANE, but there are a number of other persons in the district equally anxious for the place, among whom is Dr. MULLER, who was present at the meeting and was called to the chair. When the resolutions were read it was found that they strongly denounced the Nebraska bill. The Dr. refused to put the elected Speaker. The election of Governor and resolutions to vote; they then turned him out, elected "An act loaning the credit of the State to the amount of \$2,000,000 in aid of the Hoosac Tunnel; changing the other State officers took place on Thursday, when another chair, and passed the resolutions. Gen. Lane the Whig candidates were all elected, viz: HENRY was present at the meeting, and apparently enjoyed the

> NAVAL .- The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown has just arrived at Philadelphia, after a three years' cruise on the coast of Brazil. On her passage home she got on a reef of rocks six miles from the shore and within sight of the harbor of Pernambuco, and with great difficulty was rescued from this perilous situation. On board are a large number of invalids sent home from the various ships belonging to the Brazil squadron. Her officers and crew will be detached in a few days. The following is a list of the former :

> SAN. W. Downing, Commander: Chas. F. McIntosh, First SAM. W. DOWNING, Commander; Chas. F. McIntosh, First Lieutenant; Roger N. Stembel, Second do.; Charles Deas, Third do.; John P. Hall, Fourth Acting do.; John M. Foltz, Surgeon; John S. Gulick, Purser; Frederick Horner, jr. As-sistant Surgeon; Joseph DeHaven, Acting Master; George Holmes, Lieutenant of Marines; Wm. Cheerer, Midshipunan; Henry A. Adams, do.; Albert J. DeZeyk, Captain's Clerk.

Lieut. Commanding, went into commission at Norfolk on Monday morning.

PRAIRIE FIRE .- The St. Anthony Express, a newspaper published at St. Paul, Minnesota, says that the citizens of that place had for several days been "enjoying" the spectacle of prairie on fire. When evening sets in the whole eastern horizon is belted with a wall of flame, now shooting heavenward in vivid streaks, and again bending like a low reed before the blast. At one moment it rushes along with a hoarse roar, lapping up every blade and twig in its path, and in another it resembles the camp fires of a tented host, knotting every knoll and mound. As the red flame glares upward, now deepening, now paling, it far surpasses in sublimity and grandeur the mightiest pyrotechnic efforts of man.

THE SLAVE SHIP .- The persons found on board the brig Glanmorgan, captured by the United States brig Perry on the coast of Africa and sent to Boston, have had a preliminary examination and been fully committed for trial. The testimony was conclusive that the captured vessel was fitted for the slave trade. The penalty against the captain, if convicted of the charge, is death; of the men not exceeding two years' imprisonment and fine not exceeding \$2,000.

LOUDOUN (VA.) LAND .- Jonathan Hirst sold on Mon day, the 24th ultimo, in Loudoun county, a tract of land, the number of votes as 1,682, inhabitants 4,000, since near Goose Creek meeting-house, containing 56 acres, for \$7,000, being \$125 per acre.

BATTLES ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence (Mo.)

on the 23d ultimo. It brings intelligence of a fight on the 5th of March between a detachment of twenty six men under the command of Lieut. D. Bell, of the second dragoons, and a party of Jicarilla Apache Indians, number unknown. The loss of the United States troops was two killed and four wounded; the Indian loss nine killed and twentyone wounded. The celebrated Apache chief Lobos was

On the 30th of March another fight took place, twelve miles from Loar, between a company of sixty dragoons, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Davidson, first dragoons, and a party of nearly three hundred Jicarilla Apache and Utah Indians. The soldiers suffered severely, losing twenty-one killed and eighteen wounded. The Indian loss is unknown, but supposed to be very great. Another report gives the number of soldiers killed at forty. A report gives the number of soldiers killed at forty. A strong force, under command of Col. Cook, went in pursuit

of the Indians.

The St. Louis Republican mentions the receipt of some private despatches relating to these sanguinary battles, and says that "the troops under Lieut. Davidson seem to have fought with great desperation, and it has seldom happened that a command was so completely cut up. It cannot be otherwise than that the Indians sustained a much greater loss." Kit Carson accompanied Lieut Da-vidson on this expedition as a guide, "and, knowing the country as familiarly as the Indians themselves, he of course took good care not to permit them to entrap the emmand in a perilous position.

Twenty United States soldiers deserted their post at Fort Albuquerque on the 27th ultimo, taking forty of the best horses and all the Colt pistols belonging to their company.

Gov. Meriwether of New Mexico has returned, on a

visit to his late residence in Kentucky.

Mr. Jas. Milligan, one of the Fremont party, has arved at Westport, (Mo.)

FROM LIBERIA

We have advices to the 25th of February. President Roberts, in a letter dated the day previous, says that affairs were prosperous throughout the country and good health prevalent. All the emigrants who left New York by the "Isla de Cuba" arrived out safe. By this vesel the Rev. Mr. McKay, who visited Liberia as an accredited agent from the State of Indiana, came passenger. He expresses himself highly satisfied with the evidences of prosperity, intelligence, and morality which he saw. He heard no profanity, saw no intoxication, found the churches with large congregations, the Sabbath well observed, the people industrious, healthy, well dressed, and hospitable, the soil excellent, the houses well furnished. and many of them built of brick. This, we may remark, is the general current of all the accounts we receive from persons visiting Liberia for examination .- North Amer.

THE THREE-DOLLAR GOLD COIN.

It will be recollected that an act of Congress of February. 1853, directed the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces at the mint and branches. Specimens of this coinage having been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coins will be immediately put in circulation. The "Union" thus describes the coins :

"The obverse of this coin represents an ideal head, with the feathered cincture symbolic of America, the word liberty' appearing on the band encircling the head, and the inscription 'United States of America' surrounding the whole. On the reverse is a wreath composed of some of the staple productions of the Unined States, viz. wheat, cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco: the denomination and date being in the centre.

"As compared with the other gold coins the devices and arrangement are novel, but perhaps not less appro-priate, and, together with the difference in the diameter of the piece, will make it readily distinguishable from the quarter-eagle, which approaches it most nearly in value. It is 16-20ths of an inch in diameter, and weighs 77.4

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL .- The trial by court-martial of Major Wyse, of the Third Regiment of U. S. Artillery. ommenced at Governor's Island (N. Y.) on Tuesday. Major Wyse was arrested on the 18th ultimo, by order of Major General Scorr, for refusing to go on board the steamer Falcon with his detachment, consisting of companies D. J. I. and K. Major Wyse had been on the unfortunate "San Francisco," and deemed the "Falcon" unfit for the transportation of troops. It will be remembered that the latter steamer was compelled to run into Norfolk with her passengers, and afterwards return to New York for repairs. The Major is to be tried on two charges: first, disobedience of orders in refusing to lead his troops on board the Falcon; and, secondly, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The result of the trial of Col. Gazes for alleged misconduct in command of the Third Regiment of United States Artillery, on board the wrecked steamer San Francisco, has not yet been officially announced.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH EDIFICE The large and beautiful edifice known as St. Paul's Church, situated on the southeast corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. When the fire was dis covered the flames had made such headway as to render it impossible to save the building. The calamity is atsembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) will hold tributable to the hand of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building for several days. The iron safe containing the records and other papers of the Diocese of Maryland was saved. The church was built at a cost of \$130,000, and was dedicated thirty-seven years ago, (in March, 1817.) There was an insurance upon it of \$20,000. One of our Baltimore contemporaries states that it was the third church erected " on that spot" since

> the organization of the congregation. THE CITY OF GLASCOW .- The British mail steamer Curew arrived at New York on Friday morning from St. homas and Bermuda. She makes no f Glasgow having been heard of in the vicinity of the West India Islands. Letters from a mercantile house in St. John's, Newfoundland, as late as the 15th instant, state that no tidings of the missing ship had reached there, nor was any thing known of her at the several outposts along the coast.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, son of W. H. Seward, John TEN EYCK, and PHILIP TEN EYCK have become associate ed with Messrs. Weed, Dawson, and Visscher Ten Eyck as joint and equal owners of the Albany Evening Journal establishment. In announcing this fact the Journal says: " The infusion of youth, talent, and ambition, elements essential to success, into the Journal establishment, will, as is intended and believed, enable it to keep up with the progress and spirit of the age and times.'

REMOVAL OF THE MAIN BONE IN THE LEG OF A BOY ohn Baja, a lad 15 years of age, son of a widow lady of Allegheny city, had received, some six months ago, an injury of the right leg by a fall, in consequence of which the whole shaft of the bone had become decayed. To save the limb Dr. WALTER removed last week, while the boy was under the influence of chloroform, the main bone of the leg from the knee to the ankle by extirpation. Inlenry A. Adams, do.; Albert J. DeZeyk, Captain's Clerk. | credible as it may appear to the non-professional, that a The U. S. steam frigate Massachusetts, R. W. Meade, limb could be saved and be made useful by the removal of the whole of its main bone, still experience has taught that new bone will be rapidly regenerated in childhood, and that the shape, length, and usefulness of the limb will be preserved. This is a triumph of modern surgery thus to save a limb, while it is a blessing to the afflicted to be restored without mutilation. The boy is doing well, free from pain, and his recovery appears to be cer-

> Mr. Polland's Monkey. - Jack, as he was called, seeing his master and some companions drinking, with those imitative powers for which his speces is remarkable, finding half a glass of whiskey lett, took it up and drank it off. It fle of glass of whiskey lett, took it up and drank it off. It fle of course to his head. Amid the roars of laughter, he began to skip, hop, and dance. Jack was drunk. Next day, when they, with the intention of repeating the fan, went to take the poor monkey from his box, he was not to be seen. Looking inside, there he lay crouching in a corner. "Come out," said his master. Afraid to disobey, he came walking on three legs—the fore paw was laid on his forehead, saying, as plain as words could do, that he had a headache. Having left him some days to get well and resume his gayety, they carried him off to the old scene of revel. On entering, he eyed the glasses with manifest terror, skulking behind the chairs; and his master ordering him to drink he bolted, and was on the house top in a twinkling. They called him down. not come. His master shook a whip at him. Jack, astride the ridge-pole, grinned defiance. A gun, which he was al-ways afraid of, was pointed at this disciple of temperance; he ducked his head and slipped over to the back of the house. Two guns were now levelled at him, one from each side of the house; upon which, seeing his predicament, and less afraid apparently of the fire than the fire-water, the monke, lesps pharenty of the breamt the new war. The world on the chimney top, and getting down into the ue held on with his fore-paws. He would rather be singed han drink. He triumphed, and although his master kept him twelve years after that he could never persuade the mon-key to taste another drop of whiskey.—Dr. Guthrie's Old Year's Warning